

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,**

**CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,**

**Received up to 5th April, 1887.**

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**POLITICAL.**

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 1st April, publishes some information regarding Mahárāja Dalíp Singh which, it says, has reached it from a very trustworthy source. During his late visit to London Sardár Thákur Singh endeavoured in vain for some days to induce the Mahárāja to return to the Sikh religion. One day, as soon as the Mahárāja left his bed, he asked the Sardár to make him a Sikh, saying that the soul of Guru Gobind Singh had visited him on the previous night and commanded him to be ready. The Mahárāja sent Sardár Thákur Singh to this country in order that the Sardár might make necessary preparations for him. When the Mahárāja was detained at Aden, he feigned sickness and desired to go to Germany in order to recover his health. He escaped in disguise from his residence in Germany, went to Paris and entered into correspondence with the Russian Government through the medium of the French Government. He then went to St. Petersburg at the request of the Czar, carrying a box of papers with him, and told His Majesty that 150 Indian and Afghán princes and Sardárs were ready to assist him. After a short stay in Russia the Mahárāja returned to Paris and was

Circulation,  
2,800 copies.



expected at Pondicherry on the 25th March. The object of his Indian visit is to take to Europe Sardár Thákur Singh and others who have gone to Pondicherry in accordance with his wishes, and who receive an allowance of Rs. 2,000 a month from the French Governor-General there for their support. The Maharája is well versed in the art of warfare and can make good guns. On his return to Paris he will go to Russia and then proceed to the Afghán frontier. The informant of the *Akhbár* thinks that within the next two years either the British Government will lose the Panjáb or the British rule will be still more firmly established there than at present. The *Akhbár* says that it has made arrangements for obtaining trustworthy news regarding the Maharája wherever he may go.

#### NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 28th March, goes into mourning for the death of Nawáb Kalab Ali Khán of Rámpur, and says that he had won widespread popularity by his generosity, politeness, and piety. He showed great liberality to Arabs and spent large sums of money on the promotion of religious and charitable objects. The munificent sum of Rs. 1,55,000 was assigned by him for the repair of the Royal Mosque at Delhi, and hundreds of learned people were patronized by him. The sale of spirituous liquors was strictly prohibited in the State, and thefts and robberies were few and far between. Deserving officers were liberally rewarded, and no money and pains were spared by the Nawáb in improving his capital. But it is to be regretted that Mushtáq Ali Khán, the heir-apparent, has none of the qualities and virtues of his father, and his health is also very bad. The people are already much dissatisfied with him on account of his high-handedness and tyranny. Hence the *Najm* is of opinion that the eldest son of the heir-apparent should be placed on the throne, and Nawáb Haidar Ali Khán, brother of the late Nawáb, should be appointed Prime Minister with full powers. If the establishment of a Council of Regency be decided upon, Nawáb Haidar Ali Khán should be made President and Abdullah



Khán Vice-President. Abdullah Khán is an able officer and was fully trusted by the late Nawáb. He is very popular with the people and possesses the confidence of the British Government. Formerly he was a tahsildár under the British Government and received a jágir and *khilat* for his loyal services during the mutiny. General Azim-ud-din Khán knows English and sees and corresponds with European officers on behalf of the State, but he is not liked by the people.

The same paper, of the 1st April, says that in its previous issue it recommended the appointment of Nawáb Mushtaq Ali's son, who is a promising lad, as the successor of the late Nawáb. But it would seem that Nawáb Mushtaq Ali, who had been recognised by the Government of India in 1885 as the late Nawáb's heir, has already been installed on the throne at a public darbár. The Governor-General's Agent attended the darbár and made over to the Nawáb the usual sanad. The Government of India should now speedily make satisfactory arrangements for the conduct of the administration; otherwise serious difficulties are sure to arise. The *Najm* would again recommend the appointment of Nawáb Haider Ali Khán to the office of Prime Minister, or the establishment of a Council to manage the affairs of the State. Of course, if a Council is established, Nawáb Mushtaq Ali himself should be President and Nawáb Haider Ali Khán Vice-President.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 2nd April, expresses deep regret at the death of the Nawáb of Rámpur and speaks in very complimentary terms of his good qualities. He performed a pilgrimage to Mecca, built a gold staircase at the mosque there, and repaired the Zabida canal at a cost of several lakhs of rupees, in order to remove the scarcity of water from which the pilgrims greatly suffered. One and a half lakhs of rupees were lately set apart by him for the repair of the Royal Mosque at Delhi. He paid a handsome donation to

Circulation,  
300 copies.



the Muhammadan College at Aligarh, and he was a great patron of learning and art. Many native poets received pensions from him, and he was himself a good poet. At the time of his death he distributed the *Zakát* fund, which amounted to 5½ lakhs, among the proper persons and ordered the debts of his relatives and of the army to be paid from the State treasury. He was a loyal adherent of the British Government. (The *Koh-i-Núr*, Lahore, of the 29th March, the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*, Bareilly, of the 26th idem, and other newspapers view the death of the Nawáb with feelings of grief and concern and praise him for his patronage of learned men and for his generosity.)

Circulation,  
430 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rámpur), of the 28th March, goes into mourning for the death of Nawáb Kalab Ali Khán of Rámpur and briefly describes the Nawáb's funeral procession and burial. The *Dabdaba* then gives an account of the proceedings of the installation darbár of Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khán held on the 25th March, publishing the speeches of the Governor-General's Agent, the Nawáb, and other gentlemen on the occasion.

Circulation,  
510 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 2nd April, is glad to say that, in accordance with the orders of the Local Government, the Commissioner of Rohilkhand held a darbár at Rámpur on the 25th March and placed Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khán on the throne, conferring full powers on His Highness.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Tútiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 31st March, complains that the subordinate officials in Tonk generally receive their pay six or seven months after it is due, and that consequently they are obliged to take bribes from the people or to embezzle the public money in order to support themselves.

Delay in the payment of the salaries of the subordinate officials in Tonk.



## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 1st April, with reference to the Oudh Judicial Commissioner's Court question, says that it is believed that it has been proposed to establish at Lucknow a Divisional Bench of the Allahabad High Court. The Bench will consist of two Judges, and when there is a difference of opinion between them in any case, a third Judge will be sent for from Allahabad. But, under this arrangement, cases will sometimes be transferred to Allahabad, and sooner or later the Bench itself is sure to be re-absorbed into the High Court. Hence the people of Oudh are opposed to the proposal and desire the establishment of a Chief Court composed of three Judges. The additional cost caused by the establishment of a Chief Court would be entirely met by the court-fee revenues. The discontent caused among the people of Oudh by the abolition of the post of Chief Commissioner in Sir George Couper's time has not yet quite disappeared, and it may be hoped Sir Alfred Lyall will not revive the discontent by making the supreme tribunal of justice in Oudh an appendage of the Allahabad High Court.

Circulation,  
350 copies.

The *Kanyakubj Prakash* (Lucknow), for April, says that Mr. C. Whish, the Joint Magistrate of Hamirpur, cannot be too highly praised for his sympathy with the natives. On his arrival at a village called Maudha, in Hamirpur, during his late winter tour, he asked the local association of the Kanyakubj Brahmans to hold a meeting at his tent, and the association gladly acceded to his wishes. He listened to the lectures delivered by some of the members, and then himself addressed the meeting. He laid stress on the necessity of abolishing the evil custom among their caste-fellows of forcibly taking large dowries from the parents of brides on marriage occasions and advised them to promote union among them. He agreed to become the patron of the association, and encouraged the establishment of similar associations at some other villages in the district during his tour.

Mr. Whish, the Joint Magistrate of Hamirpur, and the Kanyakubj Brahmans.



On the 21st March Mr. Whish even paid a visit to Lucknow, in order to have an interview with the members of the Central Kanyakubj Association.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

The *A'ftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 30th March, is glad to say that a public association of Lucknow has forwarded a memorial to the Local Government, praying for the cancellation of the orders by which the middle class examination certificate has been made a *sine quâ non* for admission to the public service in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The association has also recommended men already holding appointments under Government for exemption from the examination. The prayer of the association is quite reasonable. The rule in question unjustly prevents many men from entering the public service, who, though they have better abilities than even the entrance examination certificate-holders, were unable for one reason or another to pass the middle class examination.

The same paper says that it is believed that the Panjáb Government has resolved not to prepare and publish an Urdu version of the Panjáb Administration Report in future. The measure will no doubt effect a small saving, but it will deprive the vernacular newspapers of the only means of becoming acquainted with the proceedings of the Local Government. Has the step been taken with a view of evading public criticism? It is almost needless to say that even the well-to-do vernacular newspapers cannot afford to have the report translated for themselves. Hence the Panjáb Government should reconsider the matter.

The same paper, adverting to the proposal of the *Pioneer* regarding the service of revenue processes on defaulting landlords through the post-office, says that the proposal is a good one and would save both Government and the

Suggested service of the revenue processes through the post-office.

regarding the service of revenue processes on defaulting landlords through the post-office, says that the proposal



landlords much trouble and expense. But the *Afrāb* is afraid that the scheme would not be successful in practice, inasmuch as the landlords are not likely to pay much attention to processes received through the post-office.

The same paper is glad to say that the Shálámar Garden Fair went off quietly this year, both the Hindús and the Musalmáns taking part in it, but draws the attention of the Fair Committee to the heavy tax levied from the shop-keepers. The tax, if not reduced, will greatly interfere with the popularity of the fair.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 2nd April, adverting to the departure of Sir Charles Aitchison, from Lahore on the 15th April, says that all the civil and military officers of Lahore, the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, the Rájá of Farídkot, and the native officers and *raíses* of Lahore were present at the railway-station to bid him good-bye. When His Honor took his seat in the railway-carriage, Báwá Khem Singh put two garlands of roses on his neck and threw several baskets of flowers into the carriage. As the train moved out of the station the Europeans gave him three hearty cheers.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st April, says that the results of the upper subordinate grade pleadership examination, which have lately been published, show that the candidates have been cruelly dealt with. The total number of the candidates was 535, of whom only 44 candidates, i. e., 8 per cent., were successful. In order to form a correct idea of the unsatisfactory nature of the results, it is necessary to take another thing into consideration. Many of the successful candidates, having been either graduates or already upper subordinate grade pleaders, were candidates for admission as vakíls of the High Court, and some were old pleaders of the lower subordinate grade: so that scarcely three or four men other than pleaders or candidates for the High Court vakílships have been able to pass the

Circulation,  
175 copies.

Pleadership Examination  
held by the Allahabad  
High Court.



upper subordinate grade pleaders' examination ! Many candidates were not even admitted to the examination, their applications having been rejected on false pretexts. Hence it is obvious that Government considers the legal profession as over-stocked and has raised the standard this year in order to prevent any large admissions being made to the Bar. The *Najm* concurs with Government in thinking that at present the number of legal practitioners is enough. But in order to prevent any further increase in the number of pleaders, the law examinations should be suspended for three or four years. To raise the standard suddenly, as was done this year, involves a great deal of unnecessary expense and trouble to the candidates. In conclusion, the *Najm* cannot help remarking that Government is not justified in fixing the same high educational qualifications for candidates for the pleaders' examinations in these provinces as those fixed in Bengal, inasmuch as these provinces are in a very backward condition (The *Suhail*, Benares, of the 31st March, adverting to the unsatisfactory results of the High Court and the upper subordinate grade pleaders' examinations, says that the examiners appear to have been strict in giving marks, and urges that the unsuccessful candidates should be given another chance. Under the new examination rules most of the candidates will not be eligible for admission to the examination in future.)

Circulation,  
2,800 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 29th March, regrets to say that for some years past Tantia Bhil has been committing frequent robberies and plunders in Central India and has made himself a terror to the people. A large reward has been offered to any person who captures or kills him, and a police force has long been specially deputed for the purpose, but in vain. He has been rightly called a second Sevaji, as he possesses the cunningness, the boldness, and the pluck of the Mahratta freebooter in no small degree. The *Akhbār* then refers to some of the daring adventures of the Bhil outlaw.



## EDUCATION.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th March, says that Munshi Sohan Lal, Inspector of Schools in Jhansi, held a meeting of the inhabitants of Orai to consider the question of transferring the zila school at Kalpi to Orai. The Munshi recommends the transfer of the school on the ground that Orai is a more central place. The *Nasim* does not consider the transfer necessary and thinks that the measure will give a severe blow to the cause of education in Kalpi, particularly as the aided school at Orai, which is mainly supported by local subscriptions, cannot possibly be transferred to Kalpi in return.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Chunar*, of the 1st April, regrets to say that at last the fathers of some of the boys, who were abused and ill-treated by the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan at the boarding-house of the Muhammadan College at Aligarh, have instituted a prosecution against the Saiyid. They are, however, willing to withdraw the prosecution if he apologises to them. They intend to ask him to return the donations they had contributed to the Aligarh College, and are thinking of establishing a separate college. The *Akhbar* advises the Saiyid to conciliate them and settle the unfortunate dispute amicably.

Circulation,  
254 copies.

## RAILWAY.

The *Prayag Mittra* (Allahabad), of the 29th March, says that there should be two Hindu water-carriers at the Allahabad railway-station during the hot-weather. One man is by no means sufficient for the requirements of the station. The *Mittra* also complains that the railway police constables on duty there forcibly take bribes from the passengers.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 26th March, is glad to say that Raja Jagan Nath Singh of Pawayan has resolved to build an

Circulation,  
200 copies.



iron bridge at a cost of Rs. 44,000 over the Khauant river at Sindhauri ghát in Sháhjahánpur. The foundation of the bridge was laid by the Rája at noon on the 18th March in the presence of the District Magistrate and other local authorities, to whom an entertainment was given in the evening.

Circulation,  
390 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 30th March, suggests the establishment of village pancháits for regulating social customs and manners. The pancháits should be thoroughly representative of all classes of the people.. The number of panches or members should be fixed at every place with reference to the population, and the members should be elected for from three to five years. Of course Government should have nothing to do with the bodies. If any person does not obey the pancháit in any matter, the pancháit should order him to be turned out of the society.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

It appears from the *Prayág Mittra* (Allahabad), of the 29th March, that the editor of the *Prayág Samáchar*, who was criminally prosecuted by the brother of the editor of the *Prayág Mittra* for libel, has been sentenced by the Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, to two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250. The accused has been released on bail in Rs. 300, pending the result of his appeal to the District and Sessions Judge.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Prayág Mittra* (Allahabad), of the 29th March, complains that monkeys have largely increased at Allahabad and do much damage to property. Indeed, the people are unable to keep in order the tiles on the roofs of their houses owing to these brutes. Steps should be taken to catch the monkeys and to convey them to the forests in Hardwár, where they should be released.



The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 28th March, says  
Cholera at Benares. that, owing to the outbreak of cholera  
at Benares, the municipal committee

Circulation,  
2,200 copies.

has forbidden water-carriers to take water from the river  
at those ghāts where the water is dirty, and has placed  
guards at the places for the purpose of enforcing the pro-  
hibition. But nevertheless at some of the prohibited ghāts,  
such as Ghodaghāt, the water-carriers are able to avoid the  
vigilance of the chaprasis and to take water with the help of  
the Ghatias. Further at Ghodaghāt women wash their dirty  
clothes in the river. The police should see to this.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Adab-i-Alam</i>	... Morádábád ...	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad H á d í Husain.	1887. April 3rd.	1887.	
2	<i>Adab-i-Azamgarh</i>	... Azamgarh ...	"	"	Ilhám Alí	" 2nd	" 2nd	184 copies.
3	<i>Adab-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur ...	"	"	Barkat Alí	" 3rd	" 3rd	350 "
4	<i>Adab-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Díván Bútá Singh ...	Mar. 30th & April 1st.	" 2nd & 3rd ...	500 "
5	<i>Agrá Akhbár</i>	... Agrá	"	Weekly	Tajammul-Husain ...	Mar. 28th	" 1st	150 "
6	<i>Ain-ul-Akhbár</i>	... Morádábád ...	"	"	Diláwar Alí	" 17th & 24th,	Mar. 30th & April 5th.	140 "
7	<i>Akhbár-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" 29th	April 2nd	70 "
8	<i>Akhbár-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Mukund Rám	" 29th & April 1st.	Mar. 31st & April 4th.	2,800 "
9	<i>Akhbár-i-Chundár</i>	... Chundár	"	Weekly	Rajab Alí	April 1st	April 5th	254 "
10	<i>Akhbár-i-Oudh</i>	... Lucknow	"	"	Sajjád Husain	Mar. 28th	Mar. 31st.	"
11	<i>Alam-i-Tasarruf</i>	... Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmat-ullah	April 1st	April 3rd	175 "
12	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	Mar. 29th & April 2nd.	Mar. 31st & April 4th.	510 copies (including 273 copies taken by Government).
13	<i>Almorá Akhbár</i>	... Almora	Hindí	Weekly	Sadá Nand	Mar. 28th	Mar. 30th	102 copies.
14	<i>Amjad-ul-Akhbár</i>	... Badaun	Urdu	"	Alí Amjad Husain ...	" "	" 31st.	200 "
15	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow	"	"	Chandan Lal	" 26th	" "	150 "



16	<i>Ashrafu-l-Akhdar</i>	Delhi	...	...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán	...	April 1st	...	April 4th	...	102	"
17	<i>Asad</i>	Lucknow	...	...	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	...	"	...	" 2nd	...	240	"
18	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	...	Hindi	"	Totá Rám	...	Mar. 25th	...	" 4th	...	90	"
19	<i>Bharat Jivan</i>	Benares	...	...	"	Rám Kirshn Varmá,	...	" 28th	...	Mar. 30th	...	2,200	"
20	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	...	Urdú	"	Thákúr Prasád	...	" 26th & April	...	" 30th & April	...	200	"
21	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i>	Rampur	...	...	"	Muhammad Husain,	...	" 28th	...	Mar. 30th	...	430	"
22	<i>Dansh-i-Hind</i>	Multan	...	...	"	Ráj Náth	...	" 30th	...	April 3rd	...	120	"
23	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore	...	...	"	Fazlu-l-din	...	"	...	" 1st	...	315	"
24	<i>Dharm Jivan</i>	"	...	...	"	Sattyá Nand	...	April 3rd	...	" 5th	...	300	"
25	<i>Gurmukhi Akhdar</i>	Amritsar	...	Gurmukhi	"	Lahná Singh	...	Mar. 28th	...	" 2nd	...	275	"
26	<i>Hami-i-Hind</i>	Alláhábád	...	Urdú	"	Sadaru-l-din	...	" 13th & 27th,	...	Mar. 30th & April	...	515	"
27	<i>Hindustán</i>	Kálákankar	...	Hindi	Daily	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	...	" 29th to April	...	" 30th to April	...	165	"
28	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	...	Hindi-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahábír Prasád	...	" 28th & 30th	...	Mar. 30th & April	...	125	"
29	<i>Jalwa-i-Ezadi</i>	Meerut	...	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Khalíl	...	April 2nd	...	April 5th	...	125	"
30	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	Morádábád	...	"	"	Jamshed Ali	...	Mar. 27th	...	Mar. 31st	...	125	"
31	<i>Jubilee Gazette</i>	Agrá	...	"	"	Nisár Ahmad	...	April 1st	...	April 4th	...	103	"
32	<i>Jubilee Paper</i>	Lucknow	...	"	Bi-monthly	Saiyid Hasan Jáfár,	...	"	...	" 2nd	...	350	"
33	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	...	Hindi	Monthly	Bheggú Khán	...	" For Feb., Mar.	...	"	...	250	"
34	<i>Kanya Kuty Prakash,</i>	Lucknow	...	Urdú	Weekly	Balbhadra Misra	...	April.	...	Mar. 31st	...	575 copies (in-	cluding 343
35	<i>Karnámah</i>	"	...	Urdú	"	Mahammad Yáqúb	...	Mar. 28th	...	April 4th	...	copies taken	by Govern-
36	<i>Káshí Patrika</i>	Benares	...	Hindi-Urdú	"	Lakshmí Shankar	...	April 1st	...	" 3rd.	...	ment).	225 copies.
37	<i>Kayasth Samachar</i>	Alláhábád	...	Urdú	Monthly	Mahádeva Prasád	...	For April	...	" 2nd	...	200	"
38	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Alam,</i>	Delhi	...	"	Weekly	Mír Hasan	...	April 1st	...	" 3rd,	...		
39	<i>Khair Khwah-i-Am</i>	Gujrat	...	"	"	Rallá Rám	...	Mar. 31st	...	"	...		



## List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
40	Khair Khwah-i-Islam,	Morádábád ...	Urdú	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	1887. Mar. 17th & 25th,	1887. Mar. 30th & April 4th	
41	Khair Khwah-i-Kash- mir	Láhore	"	"	Sálig Rám	" 31st	April 2nd	350 copies.
42	Khurshaid-i-Afáq	Pilibhit	"	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	" 28th	" 1st	200
43	Koh-i-Nar	Láhore	"	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rái	Mar. 29th, & 31st, & April 2nd.	Mar. 31st, & April 2nd & 5th	450
44	Lamlatu-l-Akhlaq	Bareilly	"	Weekly	Imdad Husein	April 1st	April 3rd	
45	Lattfu-l-Akhdar	Gorakhpur	"	"	Abdu-l-Latif	" "	" "	150
46	Mawar-Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindí-Urdú	"	Gobardhan Dás	Mar. 28th	" 1st	140
47	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdú	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	" 29th	Mar. 31st	200
48	Matla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	"	"	Durgá Prasad	April 2nd	April 4th	59
49	Mauj-i-Narbuddá	Hoshangábád,	"	Tri-fortnightly	Abdu-l-Karim	Mar. 25th	" 1st	276
50	Mauj-i-Zarfat	"	"	"	Ditto	" "	" "	
51	Mihar-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	"	Weekly	Karimu-i-lah	" 28th	" 2nd	250
52	Mitra Vids	Láhore	Hindí	"	Mukund Rám	" "	" "	350
53	Musid-i-Am	Ágrá	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	April 1st	" "	125
54	Mulki Shuhda	Láhore	"	Weekly	Fazlu-l-din	Mar. 28th	" 1st	650
55	Mulla Dopidas	"	"	"	Alá Dín	" "	" 3rd	1,400
56	Naiyar-i-Azam	Morádábád	"	"	Amjad Ali	" "	" "	175
57	Najmu-l-Akhdar	Etáwah	"	Bi-weekly	Ruhu-llah Khán	" 26th & April 1st.	Mar. 30th & April 5th.	175
58	Nasim-i-Agrá	Ágrá	"	Weekly	Jamná Dás	Mar. 30th	April 1st	325
59	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	"	"	Shiva Naráyan	" "	" "	52



No.	Title	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Date	Number of Copies	Remarks
60	Nisamu-l-Mulk	Moradabad	Urdu	Daily	Fahimu-l-din	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	100	
61	Nar Afshan	Ludhiana	Urdu	Weekly	Rev. C. B. Newton	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	755	
62	Naru-l-Anwar	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	344	
63	Nyaya Sudha	Harda	Urdu	Weekly	Basudeva Bhaskar	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	390	
64	Quah Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	660	copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
65	Quah Punch	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	300	copies.
66	Panjabi Akhbar	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	300	
67	Panjab Punch	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Firozu-l-din	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	80	
68	Pate Khan	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Bahman	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	400	
69	Patila Akhbar	Patiala	Urdu	Weekly	Din Muhammad	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	670	
70	Prayag Mittra	Allahabad	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Jaganath	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	400	
71	Prayag Samachar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Dewaki Nandan	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	550	
72	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	125	
73	Qaisari	Jullundur	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Baksh	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	413	
74	Qaisar-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Tri-weekly	Rafiu-l-din	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	381	
75	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdu	Tri-weekly	Nadir Ali	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	125	
76	Rajputana Gazette	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	Murad Ali	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	125	
77	Rajn Prakash	Ratlam	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	125	
78	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Jamshed Ali	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	250	
79	Rozanah	Lucknow	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Tegh Bahadur	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	400	
80	Sadiqui-l-Akhbar	Bahawalpur	Urdu	Weekly	Dwarka Nath	Mar. 30th to April 5th.	200	
81	Safir-i-Am	Bhopal	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Wahid	Mar. 30th to April 5th.		
82	Safir-i-Hind	Delhi	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Bulagi Des	Mar. 30th to April 5th.		
83	Sajjan Kirti Sudha-kar.	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	Mar. 30th to April 5th.		



## List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
84	Sarosh-i-Benares	Benares	Urdú	Weekly	Walí Muhammad	April 1st	1887. April 3rd	450 copies.
85	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Ahmad Hasan	"	" 4th	120
86	Shula-i-Tur	Cawnpore	"	"	Jamná Prasad	Mar. 29th	" Mar. 31st	61
87	Siraj-i-Akbar	Jhelam	"	"	Faqir Muhammad	Mar. 28th	Mar. 31st	307
88	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa	Maráthi-Hindí	"	Lakshman Anant	" 30th	April 2nd	200
89	Subail	Benares	Urdú	"	Sharafu-l-din	" 31st	" 5th.	"
90	Taksh	Moradabad	"	"	Rahat Ali	" 27th	Mar. 30th	60
91	Tamannadi	Lucknow	"	"	Puran Chand	April 1st	April 3rd	125
92	Tattya-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Sajjad Husain	Mar. 31st	" 5th	300
93	Vastr-i-Hind	Sialkot	"	"	Mirza Mavahid	" 27th & 30th,	Mar. 31st & April 4th.	192
94	Victoria Paper	"	"	Daily	Gyan Chand	" 28th to April 1st,	April 1st, 3rd & 4th.	800
95	Vritt Dhara	Dhar	Maráthi	Weekly	Harí Bhaskar	Mar. 31st	" 5th	120
96	Waqtia-i-Alam	Ghazipur	Urdú	"	Siraju-l-din Ahmad,	" 28th	" 2nd	225

ALLAHABAD;

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,

The 11th April, 1887.

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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